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of the state of New York in accordance with the provisions of its first constitution. Whatever may be the truth on this question, Mr. Stickney's argument does not by any means prove the negative. If these statutes did become law in New York, the court of appeals would not seem to deserve the censure visited upon it by Mr. Stickney for its decision in the Sheldon case. For the almost uniform course of American decisions is to the effect that all contracts of combination in restraint of trade are void, when unreasonable or detrimental to the public welfare; and the court held in the Sheldon case that a combination of coal dealers to raise the price of coal was a conspiracy to do an act injurious to trade or commerce.

But, whatever view we may hold on this point, we cannot but be grateful to Mr. Stickney for his able plea in favor of non-interference with trade by the government, and for the care he has taken to present to his readers in full the many old statutes, both English and American, on this subject.

F. J. GOODNOW.

Glasgow: Its Municipal Organization and Administration.

By SIR JAMES BELL, Bart., and JAMES PATON, F.L.S. Glasgow,
James MacLehose and Sons, 1897. — xxiii, 426 pp.

In these days of great and rapidly growing cities the diversity of municipal institutions, even in those countries where general laws govern municipal corporations, makes it impossible for the scientific writer to describe adequately the organization and functions of local government in general treatises. Paris, Berlin, London, Birmingham and Glasgow, as well as the great cities of the New World, demand special and detailed treatment. Although this fact is not particularly encouraging to the student of government who wishes to master at short notice the details of the world's political institutions, we may yet be glad that increasing diversity in the municipal experiences of cities marks an important change in the meaning and purposes of government. The repressive functions of government are particularly susceptible of uniform methods of fulfillment. The coöperative functions, on the other hand, demand all that complexity of method which characterizes the social and industrial activities of the modern world. A diversity of local institutions within a larger political unit is, indeed, a sign of political integration. Government is ceasing to be a repressive, life-destroying agency of the sovereign will, and is coming to be a coöperative, life-giving method of sovereign action. In the book before us Sir James Bell, late Lord Provost of Glasgow, illustrates the nature of this change as follows:

The town council of the seventeenth century was not in any sense the servant of the community ; and, although they rendered services good and indispensable, these were performed in the spirit of lord and ruler rather than as duties confided by fellow citizens to their fellows for the common weal. . . . The traditions of the old days have been lost, the methods of rule have been changed, and the spirit and aims of the present day are utterly and entirely dissimilar from those which animated the municipal magnates of the seventeenth century.

Dr. Shaw's writings have made American students familiar with the reputation of Glasgow as a bold and progressive municipality. Furthermore, a report has been widely circulated in the United States that Glasgow, after the beginning of 1897, would levy no more taxes, on account of the large income derived by the city from its street franchises. It is a pity that the ardor of American enthusiasts for municipal ownership has been tempered, and the glory of Glasgow correspondingly diminished, by the discovery that the report is not true. But, although Glasgow has not attained to the rôle of the taxpayer's heaven, its achievements in the field of municipal activity make the Lord Provost's big book distinctly worth writing.

In the thirty-eight chapters are taken up in detail the history, the forms of organization and the actual work of the corporation. The development of the governing body is treated at length ; the management of public lighting, of the markets, wharves, parks, museums and educational and charitable institutions is well described. But in all the long list of topics treated no place is found for a general discussion of the finances. There is a description of the "common good" in the chapter treating of the wealth and activities of the corporation, and there are scattered through the book fragmentary statements of the finances of several municipal departments ; but there is no analysis of the debt, the annual expenditures, the income or the tax levy of the corporation as a whole. We are able, however, to pick out some interesting facts in regard to public expenditures. Thus, the Glasgow fire brigade, consisting of 109 persons, costs the city \$60,000 a year, while the average loss from fires is \$500,000 a year. The constabulary, or police force proper, consisting of 1355 persons, is maintained at an annual expense of \$600,000. The Glasgow patrolman starts out with a salary of \$310 a year, and after eleven years of faithful service in the ranks he receives only \$390 unless promoted. Glasgow, it must be remembered, is a city of only 750,000 inhabitants ; but if New York could get along with a proportionate expenditure for fire and police protection, the abolition

of our department of taxes and assessments would be much nearer than it now is.

In spite of his omission of a chapter on the finances, Sir James Bell has given us a book of great interest and of far-reaching importance. Lack of space forbids any extended review in this place of the history and organization of Glasgow's municipal authority. It may be said, however, that until 1895 the town council acted in several distinct capacities — as water commissioners, improvement trustees, *etc.* But the municipal organization has now been considerably simplified by the concentration of powers and duties in the hands of the town council, as such. It should be mentioned, also, that the town council, as the old authority of the corporation, is a body of general, unenumerated powers. But the tendency in recent years has been to limit these powers by statutory grants to the council in its various capacities. Our author says:

In this way the ancient prerogatives of the corporation have, to some extent, been limited and abridged ; and certainly, at this day, the greatest and most laborious of the municipal duties are discharged, not as by the ancient corporation, but as by trustees and commissioners constituted and acting under modern Acts of Parliament.

As is well known to students of municipal government, Glasgow's extensive ventures into the field of municipal ownership and operation of franchises have been marked with great success. This fact is, perhaps, explained by Mr. Bell, when he remarks :

The qualities which make a good town councillor are simply those which belong to the successful business man, — method, precision, accurate judgment, and prompt decision, — and with these characteristics the elected councils have been well endowed.

DELOS F. WILCOX.

NEW YORK CITY.

L'Évolution française sous la troisième république. Par PIERRE DE COUBERTIN. Paris, Plon et Nourrit, 1897.—xx, 432 pp.

The Evolution of France under the Third Republic. By BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN. Translated from the French by ISABEL F. HAPGOOD. New York, T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1897.—xiii, 430 pp.

M. de Coubertin has written a book that was both sadly needed and very difficult to write — a political history of France from the establishment of the existing republic to the present day. This is not exactly what the title of the book leads one to expect. The evolu-